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can Pharmaceutical Association; the Hon. Secretary of War of the United States; the U. S. Observatory, and the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

For the Cabinet was received a medal of bronze from the Batavian Society of Experimental Science, at Rotterdam, with the design:

Truth, erect, leaning on a Thyrsus, wrapped around the staff of which is the legend *RERUM MAGISTRA*: in her right hand, an anchor, pendant; before her, a tripod and flame; behind her, an altar supporting a pair of scales, and on its face the coat-of-arms of the Society; over her the legend, *CERTOS FERET EXPERIENTIA FRUCTUS*; on the reverse, a serpent with its tail in its mouth; outside of it, the circular legend *IN MEMORIAM STEPHANI HOOGENDIJK FUNDATORIS MDCCLXIX—MDCCCLXIX*; inside of it, the legend, *SOCIETAS PHILOSOPHIÆ EXPERIMENTALIS BATAVA ROTERODAMI CENTESIMUM NATALEM CELEBRANS*.

Mr. Price remarked upon the uncommonly mild weather, and reported a crowd of persons in Chestnut above 10th street, about 2½ P. M., collected to watch the flight of a bat, after which it remained clinging to a wall. During the hour previous to the meeting, a thunder storm passed over the city, and two houses were struck by the lightning.

Prof. Cope communicated descriptions of new cretaceous fossils from North Carolina, &c. (See p. 284.)

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board and Council were read.

Pending nominations Nos. 649—653 were read.

And the Society was adjourned.

Stated Meeting, March 4, 1870.

Present, eleven members.

DR. WOOD, President, in the Chair.

Prof. Seidensticker was introduced and took his seat.

A letter accepting membership was received from Charles Darwin, dated Beckenham, Down, Kent, S. E., Feb. 5th, 1870.

Letters of acknowledgment and of envoi were received from the Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Feb. 15th, and T. A. Wylie, Librarian of the Indiana State University, Bloomington, Feb. 16, 1870.

A letter requesting exchanges was received from Dr. Jelinez, Director of the Imperial Central Meteorological Institute, Secretary of the Austrian Meteorological Society, [K. K. Centralanstalt für Meteorologie und Erdmagnetismus,] which was on motion referred to the Secretaries, with power to place that Institute on the list of correspondents to receive the Proceedings.

Donations for the Library were received from the Austrian Novara Expedition; the R. Prussian Academy; the Montreal, and Boston Natural History Societies; the American Oriental Society; Prof. J. D. Dana; the Philada. Academy Natural Sciences; the Maryland and Georgia Historical Societies, and the Adjutant General of Maryland.

The Committee to which was referred the acceptance of the Choctaw Grammar, prepared by the late Cyrus Byington, reported in favor of its publication by the Society, on the terms proposed by the heirs of the deceased missionary.

The President, Dr. Wood, made a communication on the subject of the Indian skeleton found upon his cranberry lands in Southern New Jersey.

He particularly called attention to the characters of the cranium, the separate bones of which had been skillfully put together by Prof. Leidy. The most striking peculiarity was the extraordinary breadth of the cranium, which exceeded that of most European heads; and altogether the size of the cranium was much greater than that of the head of the present race of Indians. The cranium was compressed behind; and the frontal bones had apparently been artificially somewhat flattened. Altogether, the head was very different from that of the ordinary Indians, and probably belonged to a race which had preceded that found here originally by Europeans. From the appearance of the skeleton, it was probably more than 500 years old, perhaps 1,000. It was more changed than that of the Mastodon recently discovered in the same neighborhood, which, as Dr. Wood had been informed, was about four feet below the surface.

A communication intended for the Proceedings, was received from Prof. Kirkwood, of Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., entitled "On Certain Meteoric Rings." (p. 299.)

A communication was made by Prof. Cope, "On *Adocus*, a genus of Cretaceous Emydidae." (See p. 295.)

A verbal communication was made by Mr. Chase, on the subject of the Tides. After referring to the diametrically opposite conclusions expressed by Astronomer Royal Airy, and Prof. Challis, respecting the theoretical position of the tidal ellipsoid, and the claim of each, that his views coincide with those of Newton and La Place, Mr. Chase suggested, that a practical solution of the difficulty may perhaps be found by adopting the intermediate position, analogous to that of the barometric spheroid.

A communication intended for the Proceedings was presented by Dr. Brinton, entitled, "Contributions to a Grammar of the Muskegee Language." (See p. 301.)

Pending nominations Nos. 649 to 655 were read and new nomination No. 656. And the Society was adjourned.

VERBAL COMMUNICATION BY E. D. COPE, AT MEETING OF THE A. PHIL. SOC., FEB. 18, 1870.

Prof. Cope made some observations on the extent of the order Pythonomorpha as exhibited in cretaceous rocks of the United States. He stated that he was acquainted with twenty-seven species of the group, and that but three were enumerated in the last work on the subject. He defined two new species of *Mosasaurus* from New Jersey. One of medium size, was from the lower bed in Monmouth Co.; it had round articular vertebral faces, and a peculiar cariniform angle from the pit on the outside of the os quadratum. It was named *Mosasaurus fulciatus*. Another and larger species was described under the name of *Mosasaurus oarthrus*, as of about the proportions of the *M. giganteus* of Mæstricht, but with depressed vertical centra like those of the *M. depressus*. The quadrate bone differed from that of *M. depressus* and resembled that of *M. dekeyi*. From Cook's middle marl bed (Cretaceous) of New Jersey.

He also alluded to the occurrence of the Rhinoceros, Dugons, etc., in certain beds in New Jersey, as indicative of the existence of Indian types at one time in this region. He added the genus *Sus*, at present unknown in the New World, but characteristic of the Palæotropical region. He said his knowledge of its existence depended on an imperfect posterior inferior molar, found near Squankum by Dr. Samuel Lockwood. He named the species *Sus vagrans*, and said it was near the size of the domestic hog.